

REPORT FROM GEN. GRANT'S COLUMN.
Additional Particulars of the
Reconnoitring Expedition.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SMITH'S BRIGADE.
Reconnaissance of the Tennessee River and Fort
Henry, with its Surrounding Earthworks.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.
THE FORT NOT YET EVACUATED.

MAP OF THE POSITION.
No. 1.

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE OF FORT
HENRY.

OUR CROWN POINT CORRESPONDENCE.
Crown Point, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.
Departure from the Camp—Redd Gunboats—The Fort First
seen from the Lexington—No Reply—The Fort Not Yet
Evacuated—Destruction of a Rebel Picket Camp—Guerrillas
at Work—The Order to Return to Paducah—A
Specimen of Southern Literature, &c.

Since I commenced writing, the gunboat Lexington has
arrived, conveying the transport Wilson and two barges
loaded with provisions and forage. The Lexington was
sent up to Fort Henry on a reconnoitring expedition,
and through the politeness of Captain Shirk, her com-
mander, I was permitted to accompany him. We had
just got under way and turned a bend in the river, when
the rebel gunboat Dunbar was discovered coming down.
On discovering us she quickly turned about and put back
with all possible speed. A round shot and two shells
were thrown after her; but the distance between us was
too great for execution. She declined returning the com-
pliment. She is a rapid sailer, and soon distanced us.
When we arrived within sight of the fort, the
rebels were lying in wait for us, and as we were
coming on they were both in a state of excitement,
having no other probability than that they each carry
two twelve-pound rifled guns, and are the fastest sailers
to be found.

The Lexington went within two miles of the fort, and
threw a number of shells into it, without eliciting a
reply. It is quite evident, however, that the fort has
not yet been evacuated, as their pickets were seen in
several places along the shore. One picket camp was
destroyed by a well directed shell, which undoubtedly
did good execution. The fort mounts four thirty-
two pounders, two of which are rifled. Besides
these they have a number of field pieces, designed
evidently to be hauled out into commanding
positions along the bluffs in case of necessity. There
have also recently thrown up some earthworks on a
high bluff above Fort Henry, on the west bank of the
river, mounting two fifty-four pounders, which effec-
tively command the fort, and will make it untenable,
if taken, unless they are silenced.

In the river the Lexington was fired upon by a
cavalry miscreant concealed in the woods on the
shore, very near the federal camp at Crown Point.
The fellow shot a charge of buckshot, slightly
wounding two of our men. The Lexington was
ordered to return to the fort, and as we were
coming on they were both in a state of excitement,
having no other probability than that they each carry
two twelve-pound rifled guns, and are the fastest sailers
to be found.

THE LEXINGTON WENT WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE
FORT, AND THREW A NUMBER OF SHELLS INTO IT,
WITHOUT ELICITING A REPLY. IT IS QUITE EVIDENT,
HOWEVER, THAT THE FORT HAS NOT YET BEEN
EVACUATED, AS THEIR PICKETS WERE SEEN IN
SEVERAL PLACES ALONG THE SHORE. ONE PICKET
CAMP WAS DESTROYED BY A WELL DIRECTED
SHELL, WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY DID GOOD EXECUTION.

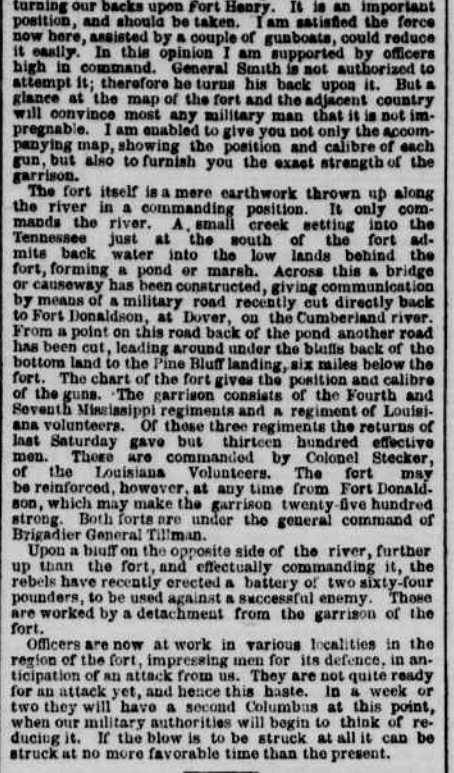
THE FORT MOUNTS FOUR THIRTY-TWO
POUNDERS, TWO OF WHICH ARE RIFLED. BESIDES
THESE THEY HAVE A NUMBER OF FIELD PIECES,
DESIGNED EVIDENTLY TO BE HAULED OUT INTO
COMMANDING POSITIONS ALONG THE BLUFFS IN
CASE OF NECESSITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JANUARY 21, 1862.
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 19th inst., in relation to the
proceedings of the late John Campbell, deceased,
and in reply to inform you that the same have
been forwarded to the proper authorities for their
consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
J. W. FULTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ON RETURNING TO CAMP ORDERS WERE AT ONCE
ISSUED TO RECONNOITER THE FORT, AND THE
SUNDAY MORNING GENERAL SMITH, ACCOMPANIED
BY HIS STAFF, PROCEEDED ON BOARD THE LEXINGTON
TO RECONNOITER FORT HENRY IN PERSON. THE
BOAT PROCEEDED UP THE WEST CHANNEL OF THE
RIVER, WHICH, OWING TO THE PRESENT
HIGH STAGE OF WATER, IN NAVIGABLE FOR ALL
PARTS OF THE YEAR. THE FORT WAS FIRST
DISCOVERED LYING ON THE MOUTH OF THE SMALL
CREEK THAT EMPTIES INTO THE TENNESSEE JUST
ABOVE THE FORT, BUT WITH NO STEAM UP. A
WELL DIRECTED SHOT, STRIKING FIRST IN THE
WATER OF ONE OF THEM, SOON WOKED THEM UP
AND STIMULATED ACTIVE EFFORTS IN GETTING
UP STEAM AND PUSHING UP THE RIVER. A
SECOND SHOT FELL SHORT OF ITS MARK,
BURSTING IN THE WATER JUST IN FRONT OF
THE ENEMY'S WORKS. A THIRD SHOT IN THE
AIR, DIRECTLY OVER THE FORT, DOUBTLESS
DOING GOOD EXECUTION. SUCH TOMERLY ON
THE PART OF THE SASSY LEXINGTON WAS NOT TO
BE ENDURED BY THE GARRISON OF THE FORT,
WHICH, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE AFTERNOON,
CAME CONSIDERABLY TO THE REScue OF THE
LEXINGTON, WHICH FELL INTO THE WATER
NEARLY HALF A MILE SHORT OF ITS MARK.
WITH THE AID OF A LINE GUN OF THE GARRISON
OF THE FORT WAS NOT OBTAINED FROM THE
DOCK OF THE GUNBOAT, AND A MORE CONFUSED
MANNER OF EXERCISE HAD BEEN AVOIDED.

HOWEVER, GENERAL SMITH HAD ACCOMPLISHED
HIS PURPOSE IN DRAWING THE SHOT OF THE
ENEMY, AND SATISFYING HIMSELF OF THE
POSITION AND STRENGTH OF THEIR WORKS,
AND THEREFORE BADE THEM FAREWELL WITH A
COUPLE OF SIXTY-FOUR POUND SHELLS.

THE REBEL POSITION ON THE TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND.
Map of the Tennessee River, Showing the Position of Fort Henry and
the Battery Commanding That River, and Fort Donald-
son, Commanding the Cumberland River.



THE FORT ITSELF IS A MERE EARTHWORK THROWN UP
ALONG THE RIVER IN A COMMANDING POSITION. IT
ONLY COMMANDS THE RIVER. A SMALL CREEK
SETTING INTO THE TENNESSEE JUST AT THE
FOOT OF THE FORT, AND FLOWING INTO THE
TENNESSEE BACK WATER INTO THE LOW LANDS
BEHIND THE FORT, FORMING A POND OR MARSH.
ACROSS THIS BRIDGE OR CAUSEWAY HAS BEEN
CONSTRUCTED, GIVING COMMUNICATION BY
MEANS OF A MILITARY ROAD RECENTLY CUT
DIRECTLY BACK TO FORT DONALDSON, AT DOWNS,
ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER. FROM A POINT ON
THIS ROAD THE POND AND THE BRIDGE BACK
HAS BEEN CUT, LEADING AROUND UNDER THE
BLUFFS BACK TO THE PINE BLUFF LANDING, SIX
MILES BELOW THE FORT. THE CHART OF THE FORT
GIVES THE POSITION AND CALIBRE OF THE GUNS.
THE GARRISON CONSISTS OF THE FOURTH AND
SEVENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENTS AND A REGIMENT
OF LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS. OF THESE THREE
REGIMENTS THE RETURNS OF SATURDAY GAVE BUT
THIRTY HUNDRED EFFECTIVE MEN. THERE ARE
COMMANDERS BY COLONEL STECKER, OF THE
LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS. THE FORT MAY BE
REINFORCED, HOWEVER, ANY TIME FROM FORT
DONALDSON, WHICH MAY MAKE THE GARRISON
TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED STRONG. BOTH FORTS
ARE UNDER THE GENERAL COMMAND OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL FILLMAN.

ON A BLUFF ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER,
FURTHER UP THAN THE FORT, AND EFFECTUALLY
COMMANDING IT, THE REBELS HAVE RECENTLY
ERECTED A BATTERY OF TWO SIXTY-FOUR
POUNDERS, TO BE USED AGAINST A SUCCESSFUL
ENEMY. THESE ARE WORKED BY A DETACHMENT
FROM THE GARRISON OF THE FORT.

OFFICERS ARE NOW AT WORK IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES
IN THE REGION OF THE FORT, IMPRESSING MEN
FOR ITS DEFENSE. THEY ARE NOT QUITE READY
FOR AN ATTACK YET, AND HENCE THIS STATE.
IN A WEEK OR TWO THEY WILL HAVE A SECOND
COLUMN OF THE FORT, WHEN OUR MILITARY
AUTHORITIES WILL BE ABLE TO THINK OF
REDUCING IT. IF THE BLOW IS TO BE STRUCK
AT ALL IT CAN BE STRUCK AT NO MORE
FAVORABLE TIME THAN THE PRESENT.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SMITH'S COLUMN.
OUR MURRAY CORRESPONDENCE.
MURRAY, CALLOWAY COUNTY, KY., JAN. 16, 1862.
THE ADVANCE EIGHTH MISSISSIPPI BRIGADE—THE
REBELS OF THE RECONNOISSANCE OF THE FORT—THE
DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL PICKET CAMP—A
SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE, &c.

AFTER SIX DAYS MARCHING GENERAL SMITH
HAS REACHED THE COUNTY SEAT OF CALLOWAY
COUNTY. HEAVY RAINS AND CONSEQUENT
MUDDY ROADS DURING THE LAST HALF OF
THE MARCH HAVE BEEN THE PRINCIPAL
ADVENTURES. THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH
WE HAVE PASSED, AND THAT IN WHICH WE
NOW ARE, IS INTENSELY SECESSION.
THE COUNTRY HAS THE REPUTATION OF BEING
THE STRONGEST HOLD OF SECESSIONISM IN
THE STATE OF KENTUCKY. IT WAS LARGELY
REPRESENTED IN THE BODIES CONVENTION THAT
RESOLVED THE STATE OUT OF THE FEDERAL UNION
AND ATTACHED IT TO THE SOUTHERN
CONFEDERACY. THERE IS SCARCELY A UNION
MAN TO BE FOUND, AT LEAST IN THIS
IMMEDIATE VICINITY. DESERTED HOMES ARE
COMMON, AND HAVE BEEN SINCE WE LEFT
GRAVES COUNTY. THE REBELS FLYING IN
UTTER CONFUSION AT THE FIRST INTIMATION
OF OUR APPROACH. FORTUNATE, INDEED,
WAS THE CASE THAT REMAINED AT HOME,
FOR A HOUSE WITHOUT A TENANT WAS QUICKLY
DEPLETED OF ITS CONTENTS OF ANY VALUE.
IN SOME INSTANCES THE WHITE MALE ALONE
HAD FLED, LEAVING THEIR WIVES AND
CHILDREN, WITH THEIR NEGRO SLAVES, TO THE
MERCY OF THOSE WHO WERE SUCH A TERROR
TO THEMSELVES. IN SUCH CASES THE
HOUSEHOLDS WERE SACRED. IN OTHER CASES
THE NEGROES WERE LEFT, AND THEN WERE
CALLED UPON TO FURNISH A BASIS FOR THE
TERROR OF THE TIRELESS AND HUNGRY SOLDIER.
THE PANIC IS UNIVERSAL AMONG ALL WHO
ARE IN THE LEAST TINTURED WITH SECESSION
PRINCIPLES.

THE MAIN COLUMN OF GENERAL SMITH'S
COMMAND HAS NOT YET COME UP, BEING
STILL FLOUNDERING IN THE MUD ABOUT
FOUR MILES WEST OF HERE. THEY WILL
PROBABLY COME UP TOMORROW, AND THE
WHOLE COLUMN WILL BE HERE UNTIL ALL
THE STRAGGLERS COME IN. THE INCENSE
HAYRAIN OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY HAS
RENDERED THE ROADS TERRIBLE, AND ALMOST
IMPASSABLE FOR ARTILLERY AND BAGGAGE
TRAIN. TO-DAY HAS BEEN A DAY OF
TRANSQUILITY, WITH A WARM AND
PLEASANT SUNSHINE. THE PANIC IS
UNIVERSAL AMONG ALL WHO ARE IN THE
LEAST TINTURED WITH SECESSION PRINCIPLES.

THE DISTRESSED CONDITION OF CALLO-
WAY COUNTY.
OUR AURORA CORRESPONDENCE.
NEW BARK TOWN, TENNESSEE, JAN. 21, 1862.
THE REBELS OF THE COUNTY GRADUALLY IN SECESSION
PRINCIPLES—DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL PICKET
CAMP—A SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE,
&c.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.
Return of the John Trux with the
D'Epenueil Zouaves to Fort-
ress Monroe.

The Expedition Moving To-
wards its Destination.

Roanoke Island the First Point
of Attack.

PANIC AT NORFOLK AND RICHMOND,
&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, JAN. 31, 1862.
The steamship Ericsson, Captain Cole, from Key West
bound to New York, arrived here this afternoon.
The Ericsson makes the following report:—
On Wednesday, January 29, at eleven A. M., in latitude
36 30 N., longitude 74 W., saw bark John Trucks,
of Philadelphia, Captain L. Collins, with ensign hoisted
Union down; went spoke her. The Colonel of the
resistance (the Fifty-third New York State Volunteers),
said they were in great distress and wished us to take
them in to Fortress Monroe; we took them in to
town. The second officer of the bark, who came on board,
reports as follows:—That the John Trucks left Annapolis
on January 7, with the Fifty-third regiment on board,
bound to Hatteras; but drawing too much water (fourteen
feet six inches), could not go over the bar; were then
ordered back to Fortress Monroe; left Hatteras on Sunday,
January 26; has a cargo of oats on board. The soldiers
have been in an allowance of four crackers and one pint
of water per day since leaving Hatteras. They had only
eight days' rations on board when they left Annapolis.
The bark was ashore off Cape Light, in the Ches-
apeake, and there threw all their tents overboard, as well
as other things. He says that the Colonel took full charge
of the bark as well as of every one on board. Several of
the soldiers are sick.

The John Trucks brings the gratifying intelligence that
the Burnside expedition was about to move to its
destination.
Most of the vessels had started from the mouth of the
Inlet towards Roanoke Island, which, it was understood,
would be the first place attacked.
The troops were in good health. They were well
armed, and there were no serious casualties. The
bark was ordered to return to the shore, and the
soldiers were ordered to disembark. The bark was
ordered to return to the shore, and the soldiers were
ordered to disembark.

THE DROWNING OF COL. ALLEN AND SUR-
GEON WELLES.
A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE CREW.
HATTERAS INLET, JAN. 31, 1862.
You may perhaps have heard by the papers before this
reaches you of the drowning of Colonel Allen and
Surgeon Wells. The morning of the 25th Colonel Allen,
Lieutenant Colonel Heckman, Dr. Wells, our Quartermaster
and myself, with a boat's crew, consisting of the captain,
second mate, three sailors and two soldiers, came in the
ship's boat (the ship was lying three miles outside the
inlet) to report to the General. After reporting, looking
westward, we saw about a mile off, a small boat, which
was passing through the breakers at the entrance of the
inlet. Our boat was completely captured. There were
nearly a mile from either shore, the waves breaking over
us and the boat upside down, lurching furiously about.
Sometimes we were held of the keel of the boat—some-
times we were under the water. At last Dr. Wells gave
up. "Oh, I am gone," he said, and I saw him no more.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.
Naval Operations at Savannah—Re-
ported Battle near Apalachicola.
The following despatch appears in the Norfolk Day
Book of January 31, and is headed, "By telegraph
specimens for the Daily Day Book."
SAVANNAH, JAN. 30, 1862.
This morning all is quiet. Yesterday a fleet of steamers
went down to look after and strengthen the obstructions
of the river. They were unopposed by the enemy.
Most of the Yankee vessels were drawn off the day pre-
vious.
Seventeen federal vessels were at Warsaw Sound yester-
day and heavy firing was heard there. The cause is
unknown.
The Republican has a private letter, dated Bainbridge,
January 27, in which it is reported that a fight took place
at James Island, near Apalachicola, in which sixty fed-
erals were killed and thirty-five taken prisoners. The
enemy were entirely routed. Our loss thirteen.

REBEL SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE EXPE-
DITION.
[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, Jan. 27.]
Three months ago it was announced in the Northern
papers that another expedition would follow that which
was called for Fort Royal, and would be under the
command of General Burnside. This fleet is at last in
our waters, and public expectation is strained to trace
its movements. It is said that the fleet consists of
the Burnside, the Monitor, and the Ironclad, and that
the fleet is to make demonstrations on different
points of the coast. It is said that the fleet is to
capture the forts of Fort Royal, and the third effect
a lodgment on Ship Island, a barren isle in the mouth
of the Sound, remarkable for its white sand and coral
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THE SECESSION CASE.
COURT OF COMMONS, LONDON.
Before Judge McCune.
FEB. 1.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday
Mr. Holmes, on behalf of Samuel H. Merritt, convicted of
shooting John Swain, the secessionist, asked for a post-
ponement of the sentence until next Saturday, so that
communication might be had with the Government.
Judge McCune remarked that he had been called atten-
tively to all the facts disclosed on the trial in this case,
and had, since the trial had taken place, endeavored to
find out the motives and circumstances of the case, and
he was at a loss to discover the motive on the part of the
prisoner for taking life, or for committing the crime of
murder or to take life of the unfortunate Swain. From all
the facts in the case, the Court was led to believe that
it was an accidental shooting, but language at the time,
the position of the parties and the apologetic character
of the defendant before this unfortunate occurrence,
led him to believe that it was an intentional shooting,
and he thought the jury, or a majority thereof, had agreed
with him, and consequently he was bound to give the
prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Under these cir-
cumstances he was disposed to grant the motion, and
would do all in his power to place the case in its proper
light before the Court.

THE SLAVE TRADE.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN
NATHANIEL GORDON.
United States Marshal Murray has received instructions
from the government to prepare for the execution of Cap-
tain Gordon, convicted of dealing in the slave trade on board
the ship Erie, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next,
February 7. Deputy Marshal Thompson is making the
preliminary arrangements, such as issuing subpoenas to
witnesses, and preparing for the execution of the sentence.
It was currently reported that the President had com-
muted the sentence, though the Marshal had not received
any official notification up to a late hour yesterday.
The sentence on Gordon should be carried into effect,
it will be the first execution in this State under the act
which makes dealing in slaves a felony and punishable
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The bark was ashore off Cape Light, in the Ches-
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THE DROWNING OF COL. ALLEN AND SUR-
GEON WELLES.
A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE CREW.
HATTERAS INLET, JAN. 31, 1862.
You may perhaps have heard by the papers before this
reaches you of the drowning of Colonel Allen and
Surgeon Wells. The morning of the 25th Colonel Allen,
Lieutenant Colonel Heckman, Dr. Wells, our Quartermaster
and myself, with a boat's crew, consisting of the captain,
second mate, three sailors and two soldiers, came in the
ship's boat (the ship was lying three miles outside the
inlet) to report to the General. After reporting, looking
westward, we saw about a mile off, a small boat, which
was passing through the breakers at the entrance of the
inlet. Our boat was completely captured. There were
nearly a mile from either shore, the waves breaking over
us and the boat upside down, lurching furiously about.
Sometimes we were held of the keel of the boat—some-
times we were under the water. At last Dr. Wells gave
up. "Oh, I am gone," he said, and I saw him no more.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.
Naval Operations at Savannah—Re-
ported Battle near Apalachicola.
The following despatch appears in the Norfolk Day
Book of January 31, and is headed, "By telegraph
specimens for the Daily Day Book."
SAVANNAH, JAN. 30, 1862.
This morning all is quiet. Yesterday a fleet of steamers
went down to look after and strengthen the obstructions
of the river. They were unopposed by the enemy.
Most of the Yankee vessels were drawn off the day pre-
vious.
Seventeen federal vessels were at Warsaw Sound yester-
day and heavy firing was heard there. The cause is
unknown.
The Republican has a private letter, dated Bainbridge,
January 27, in which it is reported that a fight took place
at James Island, near Apalachicola, in which sixty fed-
erals were killed and thirty-five taken prisoners. The
enemy were entirely routed. Our loss thirteen.

REBEL SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE EXPE-
DITION.
[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, Jan. 27.]
Three months ago it was announced in the Northern
papers that another expedition would follow that which
was called for Fort Royal, and would be under the
command of General Burnside. This fleet is at last in
our waters, and public expectation is strained to trace
its movements. It is said that the fleet consists of
the Burnside, the Monitor, and the Ironclad, and that
the fleet is to make demonstrations on different
points of the coast. It is said that the fleet is to
capture the forts of Fort Royal, and the third effect
a lodgment on Ship Island, a barren isle in the mouth
of the Sound, remarkable for its white sand and coral
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effect a lodgment on Ship Island, a barren isle in the
mouth of the Sound, remarkable for its white sand and
coral reefs.

THE SECESSION CASE.
COURT OF COMMONS, LONDON.
Before Judge McCune.
FEB. 1.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday
Mr. Holmes, on behalf of Samuel H. Merritt, convicted of
shooting John Swain, the secessionist, asked for a post-
ponement of the sentence until next Saturday, so that
communication might be had with the Government.
Judge McCune remarked that he had been called atten-
tively to all the facts disclosed on the trial in this case,
and had, since the trial had taken place, endeavored to
find out the motives and circumstances of the case, and
he was at a loss to discover the motive on the part of the
prisoner for taking life, or for committing the crime of
murder or to take life of the unfortunate Swain. From all
the facts in the case, the Court was led to believe that
it was an accidental shooting, but language at the time,
the position of the parties and the apologetic character
of the defendant before this unfortunate occurrence,
led him to believe that it was an intentional shooting,
and he thought the jury, or a majority thereof, had agreed
with him, and consequently he was bound to give the
prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Under these cir-
cumstances he was disposed to grant the motion, and
would do all in his power to place the case in its proper
light before the Court.

THE SLAVE TRADE.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN
NATHANIEL GORDON.
United States Marshal Murray has received instructions
from the government to prepare for the execution of Cap-
tain Gordon, convicted of dealing in the slave trade on board
the ship Erie, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next,
February 7. Deputy Marshal Thompson is making the
preliminary arrangements, such as issuing subpoenas to
witnesses, and preparing for the execution of the sentence.
It was currently reported that the President had com-
muted the sentence, though the Marshal had not received
any official notification up to a late hour yesterday.
The sentence on Gordon should be carried into effect,
it will be the first execution in this State under the act
which makes dealing in slaves a felony and punishable
by death.

GOOD NEWS FOR WITNESSES, JURORS AND EMPLOYEES.
The United States Marshal received yesterday from the
Department of State \$20,000 in Treasury notes, to pay off
the witnesses, jurors and employees of the federal courts and offices.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.
Return of the John Trux with the
D'Epenueil Zouaves to Fort-
ress Monroe.

The Expedition Moving To-
wards its Destination.

Roanoke Island the First Point
of Attack.

PANIC AT NORFOLK AND RICHMOND,
&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, JAN. 31, 1862.
The steamship Ericsson, Captain Cole, from Key West
bound to New York, arrived here this afternoon.
The Ericsson makes the following report:—
On Wednesday, January 29, at eleven A. M., in latitude
36 30 N., longitude 74 W., saw bark John Trucks,
of Philadelphia, Captain L. Collins, with ensign hoisted
Union down; went spoke her. The Colonel of the
resistance (the Fifty-third New York State Volunteers),
said they were in great distress and wished us to take
them in to Fortress Monroe; we took them in to
town. The second officer of the bark, who came on board,
reports as follows:—That the John Trucks left Annapolis
on January 7, with the Fifty-third regiment on board,
bound to Hatteras; but drawing too much water (fourteen
feet six inches), could not go over the bar; were then
ordered back to Fortress Monroe; left Hatteras on Sunday,
January 26; has a cargo of oats on board. The soldiers
have been in an allowance of four crackers and one pint
of water per day since leaving Hatteras. They had only
eight days' rations on board when they left Annapolis.
The bark was ashore off Cape Light, in the Ches-
apeake, and there threw all their tents overboard, as well
as other things. He says that the Colonel took full charge
of the bark as well as of every one on board. Several of
the soldiers are sick.

The John Trucks brings the gratifying intelligence that
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